

Lunesdale Rural District Council

---

**REPORT**  
OF THE  
**Medical Officer of Health**  
AND THE  
**Public Health Inspector**  
for the Year  
**1965**



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2017 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29746577>

Lunesdale Rural District Council

---

---

**REPORT  
OF THE  
Medical Officer of Health  
AND THE  
Public Health Inspector  
for the Year  
1965**



# LUNESDALE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

---

*Chairman of the Council:*

THE RT. HON. LORD SHUTTLEWORTH, M.C., J.P., D.L., M.A.

*Vice-Chairman:*

A. LINDLEY, Esq., J.P.

*Public Health Committee:*

*Chairman:*

S. HAYES, Esq.

*Vice-Chairman:*

W. THOMSON, Esq.

*Committee:*

N. R. BARGH, Esq.	W. PYE, Esq.
Captain T. H. BULL	H. SHANNON, Esq.
E. G. BURROW, Esq.	Lord SHUTTLEWORTH
Captain R. HEATHCOTE	S. SHUTTLEWORTH, Esq.
P. HOWSON, Esq.	E. STEPHENSON, Esq.
A. E. JACKSON, Esq.	W. THOMSON, Esq.
A. LINDLEY, Esq.	E. B. TOWERS, Esq.
R. C. NORTH, Esq.	Mrs. A. I. WHITAKER
N. PARKIN, Esq.	G. WOOLLEY, Esq.
W. W. PICKLES, Esq.	

*Clerk of the Council:*

J. A. HALLSWORTH, D.P.A.

*Medical Officer of Health:*

R. W. FARQUHAR, B.Sc.(Agri.), M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

*Public Health Inspector:*

A. B. LEE, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.



## **CONTENTS**

---

### **SECTION A.**

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA. *Page 9*

### **SECTION B.**

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE  
AREA *Page 15*

### **SECTION C.**

PREVALANCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS  
DISEASES *Page 21*

### **SECTION D.**

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR *Page 27*



# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1965

---

*To the Chairman and Members of the  
Lunesdale Rural District Council:*

Mr. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present, for your consideration, the Annual Report on the health, sanitary conditions and circumstances of the Lunesdale Rural District in respect of the year 1965.

The estimated population at mid-year 1965 was 9,490, an increase of 290 on the previous year and 1,266 above the 1961 census figure of 8,224.

The number of live births registered was 186, equivalent to an adjusted birth rate of 19.6 per 1,000 population, the comparable rate for England and Wales being 18.1 per 1,000.

Deaths from all causes totalled 104, a decrease of 14 from the previous year. The adjusted death rate was 11.0 per 1,000 population which may be compared with the national rate of 11.5 per 1,000.

Only one infant death occurred during 1965, and there have been no maternal deaths associated with childbirth since 1952.

Apart from an outbreak of measles in young children, the District was comparatively free from infectious diseases during the year. As regards disease prevention it is encouraging to report a slight increase in the proportion of children protected by immunisation and vaccination in each of the last three years.

In his section of the Annual Report dealing with the sanitary circumstances of the district your Public Health Inspector has reported fully on the routine work which goes on unobtrusively day by day, but which, nevertheless, contributes so much to the maintenance and improvement of standards in the physical environment in which we live, work and play.

A start has been made on a systematic housing survey with regard to fitness standards and the lack of modern amenities. It may be that much more publicity will have to be given to the increased grant aid now available, if more house owners are to be persuaded that the modernisation of their properties can by these means be accomplished at reasonable cost.

It is encouraging to note certain small improvements which were initiated or completed in the course of the year—a slight reduction in the intervals between the collections of household refuse; the provision of safer water supplies at Capernwray and Littledale; and the upgrading of sanitary accommodation at several licensed premises.

In regard to sewerage and drainage the new sewage treatment plant and sewer extensions at Wray came into operation in August, the construction of new works at Halton is expected to begin in 1966, and plans to improve sewage disposal at Whittington and to extend the plant at Caton are well advanced. Excellent work has been done also by your Surveyor in raising the efficiency of existing sewage works by improved supervision and regular maintenance.

The report for 1965 shows, on the whole, considerable progress in the environmental health field, although all that we would have liked has not been accomplished.

In conclusion, I wish to express to members of the Council the thanks of the Department for their continued interest and support in its work and to the members of the staff my appreciation of their ready help and co-operation at all times.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. W. FARQUHAR,

Medical Officer of Health.

## **SECTION A**

### **STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA**



## GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE AREA

AREA of the District (Acres) ... ... ... ... ...	76,267
POPULATION (Census 1951) ... ... ... ... ...	7,351
(Census 1961) ... ... ... ... ...	8,224
POPULATION (Registrar General's Estimate mid-1965)	9,490
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES According to Rate Book (1951) ... ...	2,091
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES According to Rate Book (1965) ...	3,220
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSE (1965)	2.94
NUMBER OF HOUSES PER ACRE (1965) ... ...	0.04
NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ACRE (1965) ... ...	0.12
RATEABLE VALUE 1965... ... ... ... ...	£337,956
SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE... ... ...	£1,353

---

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS, INCLUDING CHIEF OCCUPATIONS OF INHABITANTS

The social conditions of the District are reasonably satisfactory and the chief occupations of the inhabitants are :—

**Agriculture**

**Manufacture of Textiles**

**Lime Stone Quarrying**

**Brick Manufacture**

There is no unemployment in the District.

# SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1965

<i>Live Births</i>		Males	Females	Total
Legitimate...	...	83	95	178
Illegitimate	...	3	5	8
		86	100	186
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	19.6
Adjusted Birth Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	21.4
Proportion (per cent) of illegitimate live births to total live births	...	...	...	4.3
<i>Still Births</i>				
Number registered	...	0	0	Nil
Still-birth rate per 1,000 total births				Nil
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS	...	86	100	186
<i>Infant Deaths</i>				
Total infant deaths (under 1 year)	...	1	0	1
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births				5.4
Total infant deaths (under 4 weeks)		1	0	1
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...		5.4
Total infant deaths (under 1 week)		0	0	Nil
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...		Nil
STILL BIRTHS & DEATHS UNDER 1 WEEK		0	0	Nil
Peri-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	...			Nil
DEATHS FROM MATERNAL CAUSES	...			Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	...			Nil
DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES	...	49	55	104
Crude death rate per 1,000 population				11.0
Adjusted death rate per 1,000 popn.				10.6
<i>Deaths from Certain Specified Diseases</i>	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 population		
Cancer (all forms)	...	17	1.79	
Respiratory Tuberculosis	...	1	0.11	

**TABLE SHOWING CLASSIFICATION OF  
CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1965**

Cause of Death	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	—	1	1
Tuberculosis, other ...	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease ...	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—
Whooping Cough...	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections ...	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	1	—	1
Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	—	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	—	—	—
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	7	6	13
Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	1	1	2
Diabetes ...	—	—	—
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	8	20	28
Coronary disease, angina ...	12	9	21
Hypertension with heart disease ...	1	—	1
Other heart disease ...	6	8	14
Other circulatory disease ...	—	3	3
Influenza ...	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	4	2	6
Bronchitis ...	3	1	4
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	2	—	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	—	—	—
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea...	—	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis ...	—	—	—
Hyperplasia of prostate ...	—	—	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—
Congenital malformations ...	—	—	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	2	2	4
Motor vehicle accidents ...	—	—	—
All other accidents ...	2	—	2
Suicide ...	—	—	—
Homicide and operations of war...	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES ...</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>104</b>

**COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1965 AND THE PERIOD 1960—1964**

YEAR	Live births (all causes)	Deaths (all causes)	Maternal Mortality			Infant Mortality		
			Rate per 1,000 registered pop'n	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 registered pop'n	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 deaths 1,000 total registered births	No. of deaths 1,000 live registered births
1965	... ... 186	19.6*	104	11.0*	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1 5.4
1964	... ... 188	20.4	118	12.8	2	10.5	Nil.	3 16.0 2 10.6
1963	... ... 166	18.8	111	12.5	5	29.2	Nil.	2 12.0 2 12.0
1962	... ... 152	18.4	103	12.0	2	12.5	Nil.	2 12.7 1 6.3
1961	... ... 142	17.1	96	11.6	3	20.7	Nil.	1 7.0 1 7.0
1960	... ... 132	16.6	86	10.3	2	22.2	Nil.	2 15.2 2 15.2
AVERAGE 5 yrs 1960-1964			—	13.2	—	11.9	—	19.0 Nil. Nil. — 12.6 — 10.2

\* Adjusted { live birth-rate (comparability factor, 1.09) — 21.4 per 1,000 death-rate (comparability factor, 0.97) — 10.6 per 1,000 }

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES  
FOR THE AREA



# **GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA**

## **Ambulance Service**

Lancaster Ambulance Station. Telephone Lancaster 3311.

## **Care of Children—Children Act, 1948**

No 12 Area Children's Committee, Lancashire County Council.  
Area Children's Officer : Miss F. M. JAY, B.A., 43 West Road,  
Lancaster. Telephone 3020.

## **Clinics**

### **1. CHILD WELFARE CENTRES**

- (a) Hornby, Village Institute, alternate Thursdays, 2 to 4 p.m.
- (b) Caton Institute, every Wednesday, 2 to 4 p.m.
- (c) Halton, Congregational Church Hall, alternate Wednesdays, 2 to 4 p.m.
- (d) Carnforth, Market Street, Every Tuesday, 2 to 4 p.m.

### **2. DENTAL**

- (a) Market Street, Carnforth : Every Thursday, by arrangement.
- (b) Ashton Road Clinic, Lancaster : Daily, by arrangement.

### **3. IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION**

- (a) Protection against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, smallpox and tuberculosis can be provided free of charge at Child Welfare Centres within the district. Appointments arranged as required.
- (b) The same services can also be provided free by the General Medical Practitioners in the area.

### **4. OPHTHALMIC**

Market Street, Carnforth : Alternate Wednesday mornings.

### **5. ORTHOPAEDIC**

Ashton Road Clinic, Lancaster : By arrangement.

### **6. MINOR AILMENTS**

Market Street, Carnforth : Friday mornings, 9-30—11-30 a.m.

## **7. SPEECH THERAPY**

Ashton Road Clinic, Lancaster : Mondays, by appointment.  
Ryelands House, Lancaster : Wednesdays, by appointment.

## **Convalescence**

Arrangements can be made through the Divisional Health Office, Station Road, Lancaster, for the admission of children and adults to convalescent or recuperative homes. This service is not normally free of charge.

## **Health Visiting Service**

Full-time nurses are employed in the area by the Lancashire County Council to carry out duties as health visitors and school nurses.

## **Home Help Service**

Home Helps are available to provide help in the home for persons who are incapacitated by illness, old age and infirmity, confinement, etc. Those who can afford to pay for this service are required to do so according to their means.

## **Home Nursing and Midwifery**

Full-time nurse midwives, who combine the duties of district nursing and domiciliary midwifery, are available within the District.

## **Laboratory Service**

Samples of water, milk and specimens in connection with infectious diseases are dealt with at the Public Health Laboratory at Preston Royal Infirmary. Transport of samples to Preston is carried out by agreement with the Public Health Department, Lancaster City Corporation.

Samples of water for chemical analysis are sent to the Public Analyst at County Hall, Preston.

## **Mental Health Service**

Mental Welfare Officers working in close co-operation with general practitioners and consultant psychiatrists provide supervision and after-care for the mentally subnormal living in the community and for mentally ill persons after discharge from hospital.

A Junior and an Adult Training Centre at Lancaster and Tortis-holme respectively provide day care and training for the mentally handicapped and a Junior Hostel is also available for permanent or short-stay cases.

## **Welfare Services**

The following Welfare Services are provided by the Lancashire County Council and are administered by Divisional Health Committee No. 2.

### **(1) RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION**

For elderly persons in need of care and attention not otherwise available to them, permanent accommodation is provided in the following Homes for the Aged : Dolphinees, Fair Elms, The Laurels and Beaumont View at Lancaster; the Empress at Morecambe; Moor Platt and the Hermitage at Caton. Short term care for two weeks is also available in certain circumstances.

### **(2) CARE OF AGED PERSONS IN THEIR OWN HOMES**

The domiciliary services provided by the County Council have been expanded, where necessary, so as to provide adequate home nursing, help in the home and general support in conjunction with local voluntary organisations, to enable old people to continue to live in their own homes as long as possible. A laundry service and a free chiropody service are also available.

### **(3) HANDICAPPED PERSONS**

Registers are maintained for the blind and the deaf for whom certain welfare services are made available through the agency of voluntary organisations. Other classes of handicapped persons, including cripples, epileptics and spastics are provided with occupational therapy, chiropody, transport to social centres, holidays, etc.

### **(4) HOMES FOR DISABLED AND/OR OLD PERSONS**

There are 7 homes of this nature in the division, all managed by voluntary bodies or private individuals. These homes are registered and inspected regularly by the Divisional Medical Staff.



## **SECTION C**

### **PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES**



# NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

## CASES NOTIFIED DURING 1965

Diseases	Total Cases	Age Period — Years												65 and over	Age Unknown
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-				
Scarlet Fever	17	—	1	1	—	2	12	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis Infective	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	117	1	11	11	15	11	56	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery	5	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Cases..	142	1	15	13	15	13	69	9	5	1	—	—	—	—	1

## TUBERCULOSIS—1965

Age Groups.	Notifications.				Deaths.	
	New Cases.		Inward Transfer.			
	Respiratory	Other Forms.	Respiratory	Other Forms.	Respiratory	Other Forms.
0-	—	—	1	—	—	—
5- ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
10- ...	—	1	—	—	—	—
15- ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
20- ...	—	—	1	—	—	—
25- ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
35- ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
45- ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
55- ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
65 and Over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	1	3	—	—	—

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifications of infectious diseases increased from 28 in 1964 to 142 in 1965, but this was almost entirely due to an outbreak of measles in young children amounting to 117 cases. A vaccine to give protection against measles has recently been introduced but because of its tendency to cause severe re-actions it has not yet been brought into general use.

## IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION SCHEMES

Under the National Health Service a comprehensive immunisation and vaccination service is provided free of cost. At present protection against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, smallpox and tuberculosis is available for children at school clinics and child welfare centres. This service is available also from family doctors, except for vaccination against tuberculosis.

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus by means of a triple vaccine is simple and quick and poliomyelitis vaccine can now be given by mouth at the same time. The number of children in Lunesdale so protected over the past six years is given on the opposite page, which shows a small but steady increased acceptance over the last three years.

The following figures, which relate to the whole divisional area, show the percentage of young children vaccinated or immunised as at 31st December, 1965 :—Smallpox, 48% of children under 2 years of age; for children born in 1963, poliomyelitis 73%; whooping cough 79%; diphtheria, 80%. These figures are an improvement of the previous year when the corresponding percentages were 45, 64, 78 and 78.

## IMMUNISATION CARRIED OUT 1960 - 1965

Number of individuals, aged 0-15 years, who completed  
a full course of primary immunisation

	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Tetanus
In Year			
1965	200	185	206
1964	176	169	180
1963	169	159	171
1962	150	142	150
1961	151	134	150
1960	151	144	145

Number of individuals, aged 0-15 years, who were given  
a re-inforcement injection

	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Tetanus
In Year			
1965	342	101	281
1964	314	82	242
1963	222	52	161
1962	208	32	110
1961	205	14	83
1960	162	10	24

## POLIOMYELITIS

Number of individuals, aged 0-15 years who have  
completed a full course of primary vaccination in 1965 ... 192

Number of individuals, aged 0-15 years, who were given  
a re-inforcement dose in 1965 ...   ...   ...   ...   ...   134



SECTION D

REPORT OF THE  
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES  
OF THE AREA



Mr CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my report on the public health services of the district for the year 1965.

This is my first report to the Council and records work undertaken as from the 1st March, 1965, the date of the commencement of my duties with this Authority.

No important new legislation was introduced during the year, but the effect of previous legislation was felt, in particular the provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, and the Housing Act, 1964, the latter dealing with improvement grant procedure.

A start was made towards the end of the year on the systematic survey of all dwellings in the district to ascertain their compliance with the standards laid down by the Housing Acts and whether or not standard amenities are provided.

Applications for grant aid for the modernisation of dwellings were received during the year, mainly from owner-occupiers, but the number of applications received showed a drop on last year's figures.

The collection and disposal of household refuse continued throughout the year, and some increase in collection frequencies was made due to re-organisation of the rounds.

Details of work done during the year are shown in the following tables and texts.

A. B. LEE,

Public Health Inspector.

**TABLE 1**  
**ALL VISITS DURING THE YEAR**

Caravan Sites ... ... ... ... ... ...	57
Clean Air Act ... ... ... ... ... ...	6
Drainage ... ... ... ... ... ...	41
Food Hygiene ... ... ... ... ... ...	79
Factories' Acts ... ... ... ... ... ...	8
Housing ... ... ... ... ... ...	92
Infectious Diseases ... ... ... ... ... ...	25
Interviews and Other Visits ... ... ... ... ... ...	43
Licensed Premises ... ... ... ... ... ...	20
Litter Bins... ... ... ... ... ...	2
Milk Supply ... ... ... ... ... ...	19
Offices and Shops' Act ... ... ... ... ... ...	53
Public Health Act ... ... ... ... ... ...	31
Petroleum Regulations ... ... ... ... ... ...	24
Rodent Control... ... ... ... ... ...	31
Refuse Collection and Disposal ... ... ... ...	359
Improvement Grants ... ... ... ... ... ...	140
Schools ... ... ... ... ... ...	4
Scrap Metal Act ... ... ... ... ... ...	1
Waste Food Regulations ... ... ... ... ... ...	3
Water Supplies... ... ... ... ... ...	171
 Total Number of Visits ... ...	 1209

**TABLE 2**

**Houses Provided during the Year—Newly Erected and conversions :**

		TOTAL
(a)	Council Houses ... ... ... ...	Nil
(b)	Buildings Converted to Houses ...	1
(c)	Private Houses... ... ... ...	106
(d)	Mains Water Provided ... ... ...	84
(e)	Private Water Supplies ... ... ...	Nil
(f)	Connected to Sewer ... ... ...	101
(g)	Connected to Septic Tank ... ...	8

**TABLE 3**

**1. Inspections of Dwelling-houses during the Year**

1.	(a) Total number of Dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	95
	(b) Number of Inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	140
	(c) Number of Dwelling-houses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit ... ... ... ...	40
2.	Total number of Dwelling-houses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit ... ... approx.	20

**2. Houses Demolished**

<i>In Clearance Areas</i>	Houses Displaced during De- molished	Persons	Families
---------------------------	--	---------	----------

- (i) Houses unfit for human habitation ... ... ... ... Nil — —
- (ii) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc. ... ... Nil — —
- (iii) Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957 Nil — —

*Not in Clearance Areas*

- (iv) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1) Housing, 1957 ... ... ... Nill — —
- (v) Local Authority-owned Houses certified unfit by Medical Officer of Health ... ... ... Nil — —
- (vi) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local acts ... ... ... Nil — —
- (vii) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders... ... ... ... Nil — —

### **3. Unfit Houses Closed**

(i) Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act, 1957... ...	3	5	2
(ii) Under Sections 17 (3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957 ... ... Nil		—	—
(iii) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18 Housing Act, 1957.... Nil		—	—

### **4. Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied**

(i) After informal action by Local Authority ... ... ...	23
(ii) After formal notice under : (a) Public Health Acts ... ... ... ... Nil	
(b) Section 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957... ... Nil	

(iii) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957 ... ... ... Nil

### **5. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957)** Nil

### **6. Purchase of Houses by Agreement** ... ... ... ... Nil

During the year a start was made on a survey of the district to ascertain the number of sub-standard dwellings requiring action under the Housing Acts.

It is estimated that some 20 dwellings will be involved, and it is my intention to submit this list when complete for the Council's action.

One of the main difficulties presented in demolishing or closing houses in the more remote parishes is the problem of providing Council house accommodation within a reasonable distance of the previous dwelling and the householder's place of work.

The only Council house building schemes envisaged at this date are eight aged person's bungalows at Hornby and possibly a further twelve at Caton.

Overcrowding does not appear to be a serious problem in this district although several dwellings are housing too many occupants this being brought about by a natural increase in the family over a number of years. Difficulties arise in such cases where the dwelling concerned is owner-occupied.

TABLE 4

**1. Housing Act, 1949, and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958, Improvement Grants.**

<i>Discretionary Grants</i>		Owner Occupier	Tenanted
(i) Number submitted by private individuals... ... ... ... ...	2	—	—
(ii) Number approved ... ... ... ...	2	—	—
(iii) Work completed... ... ... ...	4	—	—
(iv) Additional separate dwellings included in (iii) above ... ... ...	2	—	—
(v) Amount paid in grants ... ... ...	£840	—	—
(vi) Average amount per house ... ... ...	£210	—	—

**2. House Purchase and Housing Act, 1949, Housing Act, 1964 and Amendments**

<i>Standard Grants</i>		Owner Occupier	Tenanted
(i) Number submitted by private individuals... ... ... ... ...	10	8	
(ii) Number approved ... ... ... ...	10	7	
(iii) Number refused... ... ... ...	Nil	1	
(iv) Number of dwellings improved... ...	6	13	
(v) Amount paid in grants ... ... ...	£2,189		
(vi) Average grant per house ... ... ...	£115		

The number of applications for all types of grants received during 1965 was somewhat lower than last year. This is rather surprising when one considers that this was the first full year of working under the new grant conditions.

The Housing Act, 1964, now allows for the payment of grants in excess of the previous maximum of £155 in respect of standard grants. This extra grant bringing the total up to a maximum of £350 is allowable where it is necessary to install a septic tank, erect a bathroom or bring water into the dwelling for the first time, and the extra grant available therefore should make the idea of modernisation just that much more attractive. A further inducement to apply for grant aid is the reduction from ten years to three years of the period when the grant or a proportion thereof must be repaid if the house is sold.

For some years now this Authority has been granting discretionary grants but only for the sum of £160 in respect of existing dwellings or £260 in respect of conversions. During the year it was decided to revise these figures in the light of the increased grant aid available for standard grants. The full amount allowed under the 1958 Act, i.e., £400 is now available where discretionary grants are applied for.

In addition to the survey of unit dwellings being undertaken throughout the district a simultaneous inspection is being carried out, to ascertain the number of properties still lacking standard amenities.

It is hoped to present the Council with a fully detailed list of all such properties during 1966 and to inaugurate village improvement areas either voluntary or enforced if necessary in respect of all tenanted properties lacking the five standard amenities.

TABLE 5

Refuse Collection and Disposal

Refuse collections were made in the following parishes at the intervals shown below:—

Aughton	...	...	...	...	every 7 working days
Arkholme	...	...	...	...	8
Borwick	...	...	...	...	7
Buttow	...	...	...	...	8
Cantsfield	...	...	...	...	8
Caton	...	...	...	...	8
Claughton	...	...	...	...	7
Gressingham	...	...	...	...	7
Halton	...	...	...	...	8
Hornby	...	...	...	...	8
Earleton	...	...	...	...	7
Ireby	...	...	...	...	8
Nether Kellor	...	...	...	...	7
Over Kellor	...	...	...	...	7
Leck	...	...	...	...	8
Melling	...	...	...	...	8
Quernmore	...	...	...	...	7
Roeburndale	...	...	...	...	3 months
Tatham	...	...	...	...	3 working days
Tanstall	...	...	...	...	8
Wennington	...	...	...	...	8
Whittington	...	...	...	...	8
Wrayton	...	...	...	...	8
Lowgill	...	...	...	...	1 month

Absence of staff due to illness and on holiday, together with working-time lost on statutory holidays often resulted in a longer period between collections than that shown on the above table.

The Council agreed to purchase a new compression-type vehicle during the year but delivery dates are such that this will not be available until June 1966. The acquisition of this more modern vehicle and the re-deployment of the remaining vehicles will result in a shorter interval between collections in all parishes.

Considering the acreage of the district (76,267) and the remoteness of some of the villages and dwellings collected by this service, I would suggest that the present schedules are reasonably satisfactory and will be even more so with the acquisition of more modern vehicles already on order.

The present collection fleet consists of one 16 cu. yd. fore and aft Karrier tipper, one 12 cu. yd. Fordson side loader and one 10 cu. yd. Karrier side loader, together with a 10 cu. yd. Bedford side loader which is held in reserve and utilised by the Sewerage and Housing Departments.

The present main refuse disposal site at Timpenny tip, Nether Kellet, which has been in use for some 16 years, will be closed at the end of 1966; by this date the tip site will be completed and the lease expired. Extensive levelling of the existing refuse and soiling of approximately half the site was completed during the year, and the Council were fortunate in obtaining a supply of free soil on which haulage charges only were payable. It is intended to cover the remainder of the site with soil during 1966 and to sow the area with grass before handing it over to the owner.

Conditions at the tip were never satisfactory and have not been so for many years, mainly due to an inadequate labour force being available to carry out the necessary works. My report to the Health Committee on refuse services submitted during the year indicated that a part-time tip attendant would be necessary in the future, in order to comply with planning conditions on any new site and to forestall complaints from adjoining land-owners and the public in general.

Although extensive investigations were carried out during 1965 only one small tip site was obtained and came into use in November. Situated at the rear of Slater's poultry establishment at Higher Addington, this site has a life of some 18 months to 2 years only and it is therefore vital to ensure the acquisition of more long-term sites as soon as possible. With 76,000 acres to choose from one would have thought that tip sites would abound, but in an area of such scenic value as Lunesdale there are inevitably numerous objections to any proposed site. The gathering grounds for the River Lune, water from which is now abstracted at Caton for domestic consumption, is another factor which precludes vast acreages from being available as tip sites, as does the presence of the Carnforth reservoir at Over Kellet.

One smaller tip site is in use at Whittington, and negotiations are in progress with the Parish Council to obtain exclusive rights. Difficulties of access have been experienced during the year due to indiscriminate tipping by local contractors and the deposition of numerous car bodies.

TABLE 6

**Salvage**

The income from the sale of salvage during the year is shown below :—

Description	Weight				£	s.	d.
	T.	Cwt.	Q.	lbs.			
Waste paper ... ...	28	0	4	0	202	14	0
Rags ... ...	0	0	3	2	5	5	0
Woollens ... ...	0	10	2	0	6	6	0
	28	12	1	2	£214	5	0

Waste paper is baled in a hand-press by the Gardener/Handyman employed by the Council and he, together with all other collection staff, is in receipt of a bonus of approximately 20% of all sales. It is obvious that more waste paper could be salvaged than at present and to induce employees to achieve a higher total an increased bonus should be paid.

A new contract for the sale of waste paper was entered into in June, 1965, and this has resulted in a higher price being obtained than previously. This contract is renewable annually or alternatively the Council can enter into a long-term agreement with guaranteed fixed prices. It remains to be seen how the present contract is handled in its first year before any longer agreement is considered.

TABLE 7

**Sewerage and Drainage**

Details of present methods of sewage disposal in the various parishes are shown below, and I am indebted to the Surveyor for much of the following information.

*Arkholme, Borwick, Burrow and Cantsfield*

There are no sewerage systems in these villages, but the majority of the properties are served by individual septic tank drainage.

*Caton*

The main centres of population of Brookhouse and Caton drain to a sewage works situated between the railway and the River Lune. Due to the rapid development of new housing estates the works are seriously overloaded but preliminary investigations and calculations are now completed for the preparation of a scheme to enlarge the existing works.

*Claughton*

One small septic tank adopted by the Council many years ago serves the Fenwick Arms Hotel and the Old Rectory. A private dis-

posal works serves a terrace of dwellings opposite the brickworks, and the majority of the remaining properties are drained to septic tanks.

### *Gressingham*

No sewerage system is available but the majority of the dwellings have been modernised and drained to septic tanks.

### *Halton*

The village is served by a sewage works situated on the south bank of the River Lune adjacent to the railway station, *i.e.*, on the opposite side of the river to the village itself. The works are heavily overloaded, again due to rapid new housing development, but plans have been approved for the construction of a new works in 1966. These works are to be built in conjunction with the War Department and will also serve the Bridging Camp at Halton, on whose site the works are to be constructed.

### *Hornby*

The village is served by a sewage disposal works on the south bank of the River Wenning, and is adequate to cope with present flows.

### *Ireby*

No sewerage system is provided in this somewhat scattered parish and properties where modernised have been drained to individual septic tanks.

### *Nether Kellet and Over Kellet*

Sewage disposal systems are provided to these villages and are adequate to cope with present and limited future increased flows.

### *Leck, Melling, Wrayton, Roeburndale, Tatham, Tunstall and Wennington*

No sewerage systems are provided in these parishes, some being so sparsely populated in relation to their acreage as to preclude any possibility of such services being provided. Properties where modernised, have been provided with septic tanks.

### *Whittington*

Plans have now been submitted for the Ministry's approval for the construction of sewers and a sewage works to serve this village. This action follows many years of complaints from residents of the village with regard to the existing obsolete septic tanks serving as a sewage disposal site to a portion of the village.

### *Wray*

A new sewage disposal works was opened at Wray in August of this year. These works are designed to receive sewage with the mini-

mum of surface water and treatment consists of screening, detritus channels, upward flow sedimentation tanks, filtration and finally settlement in horizontal flow humus tanks, the effluent being discharged to the adjacent river.

## Conveniences

It is remarkable that in the whole of the district there are no public conveniences. In parishes such as Caton and Halton this is a much-needed facility for the local inhabitants, and in the more out-lying areas where "A" class roads are inundated with traffic in the holiday season, public conveniences are just as necessary.

This problem, however, is a national one and the appropriate Ministry do recognise that it is unfair to ask small rural areas to provide conveniences for the public at large. Experiments are being carried out in the South of England with the provision of toilets on lay-bys, provided at the joint expense of the Ministry and the local authorities. It remains to be seen whether any national policy will result from these trials, but in the interests of public health it is sincerely hoped so and soon.

This authority have gone so far as to carry out costings on the provision of public conveniences in several parishes, but with the large increase in rates anticipated in 1966, it is doubtful whether any such scheme can be afforded in the near future.

## Water Supplies

Mains water throughout the district is supplied by the Lune Valley Water Board and approximately 80% of the dwellings are connected.

The chief source of supply is obtained from Manchester Corporation's Thirlmere Acqueduct from which five tappings have been made to serve the district.

Other local sources are used to serve properties in Hornby, Wray, Claughton, Brookhouse and Lowgill and a number of properties in Quernmore use untreated water from one of the Board's reservoirs serving the City of Lancaster. Several properties on the boundaries of Lancaster obtain water from the Lancaster City mains and some farms in the Tatham area obtain mains water from Yorkshire.

Work is in progress to provide filtration plant to the Brookhouse supply and when this is completed some water will be available from the River Lune abstraction scheme.

Some 84 new dwellings were connected during the year to mains water supply, mainly in the Halton, Caton and Nether Kellet areas.

**TABLE 8**

The following figures are an estimate of the number of properties in each parish served by mains and private water supplies.

Parish	From Public Mains		Private Supplies	
	No. of Houses	Population Served	No. of Houses.	Population Served
Arkholme-with-Cawood ...	75	192	16	68
Borwick ... ... ...	49	130	4	12
Burrow-with-Burrow ...	44	125	7	17
Cantsfield ... ... ...	21	74	1	5
Caton-with-Littledale ...	875	2,469	42	126
Claughton ... ... ...	39	106	2	12
Gressingham ... ... ...	47	125	1	4
Halton-with-Aughton ...	660	1,946	4	16
Hornby-with-Farleton ...	174	464	3	14
Ireby ... ... ...	18	56	4	15
Nether Kellet ... ... ...	143	440	3	8
Over Kellet ... ... ...	179	570	14	40
Leck ... ... ...	55	168	5	17
Melling-with-Wrayton ...	68	210	—	—
Quernmore ... ... ...	95	300	88	282
Roeburndale ... ... ...	—	—	21	80
Tatham ... ... ...	57	183	59	209
Tunstall ... ... ...	28	70	5	15
Wennington ... ... ...	43	140	1	4
Whittington ... ... ...	83	240	19	56
Wray-with-Botton ... ...	130	396	21	86
Total Whole District ...	2,883	8,404	320	1,086

**TABLE 9**

	Total	Satisfactory	Laboratory Report Unsatisfactory
Borwick... ... ... ...	6	6	—
Brookhouse ... ... ...	11	7	4
Caton ... ... ... ...	6	6	—
Hornby ... ... ... ...	11	9	2
Halton ... ... ... ...	9	7	2
Regional ... ... ... ...	7	7	—
Kellets ... ... ... ...	9	9	—
Lowgill ... ... ... ...	4	3	1
Quernmore ... ... ... ...	4	—	4
	67	54	13

Some difficulty was experienced during the summer with the supply to Brookhouse. Numerous complaints of excessive discolouration due to suspended matter in the water were received until finally the Thirlmere supply was substituted and the Brookhouse reservoir cleaned out.

The several unsatisfactory samples from the Quernmore supply are due to the fact that the water is supplied untreated to the users thereof. Contamination is mainly of animal origin and no complaints regarding the supply have been received during the year under review.

## Private Water Supplies

Forty-one samples were taken from private water supplies during the year, mainly as a result of requests from the Ministry of Agriculture, following the alteration to farm dairy supplies.

There are approximately 321 dwellings in the district using water from private sources, and the majority of them are isolated farm-houses where public water will never be supplied, or at least not in the foreseeable future. Where milk herds are kept, the water supplies to the farm are checked for bacteriological quality by the various Government bodies concerned, and sampling of private water supplies has, therefore, been limited during the year to private houses, etc.

The supply to the conference centre at Capernwray Hall, Capernwray, has for many years been doubtful and following a full investigation of the source of supply the premises were provided with mains water.

Water to the Scouting Centre at Littledale, also came under review during the year, and although a temporary filter arrangement has been provided, a new source of spring water has been found and work is to be carried out to provide a sound chlorinated supply to the entire camp site.

Where application for grant aid under the Housing Acts is made in respect of dwellings on private water supplies, the approval thereof is now made conditional to the supply either being brought up to the necessary standard, or for filters to be provided.

## MILK SUPPLIES

There are approximately 20 producer-retailers of milk in the district and some half-dozen registered dealers. Many shops are registered for the sale of milk, this being mainly pasteurised milk supplied from dairies in Lancaster.

Routine bacteriological sampling was not carried out during the year, but 41 samples were submitted for examination for the presence of brucellosis.

Of the samples submitted, 34 were negative and 7 were positive to the ring test. Further testing revealed 2 samples positive to the biological test, and in both cases the two cows concerned were removed from the herd.

Milk to the schools in the area is pasteurised and is obtained from a dairy in Lancaster. Regular sampling of this milk is undertaken by the staff of the County Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE 10

FOOD SHOPS AND CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS

The total number of food premises within the area is 74, details of which are given below :—

General Grocers and Provision Dealers	...	...	...	24
Green-grocers and Fruiterers...	...	...	...	1
Meat Shops	...	...	...	5
Bakers and/or Confectioners	...	...	...	3
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	3
Shops selling mainly Confectionery, Minerals, etc.	...	...	...	9
Licensed Premises, Clubs, Canteens, Cafes, etc....	...	...	29	

Of the above premises, 32 are registered for the sale of ice-cream and 5 for the sale of cooked meats.

All premises were inspected during the year and the majority were found to be in full compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations. Several premises were, however, found to require many improvements, etc., to bring them up to standard and the owners thereof were informed accordingly. To date all necessary works have either been completed or are in progress.

The pre-packing of foodstuffs and the opening of mini-supermarkets has spread to the rural areas of Lunesdale bringing with it more modern methods of food display and storage. Deep freeze and refrigerators are common in most shops and in the more sophisticated stores refrigerated counter units are available for the storage of cooked meats, pies, etc.

It is hoped that the present general high standard of food premises will be maintained in the future not only because of the legal requirements of the Food and Drugs Act, but also through a genuine desire of the retailer to provide good sound food to his customers.

Whereas food premises in general are satisfactory, the conditions existing in many mobile food shops are not. Unfortunately the eagerly-awaited new legislation on mobile shops, delivery vans, etc., has not yet been passed by our legislators, and until such time as this comes to pass, our only achievements are through persuasion and the co-operation of the owners concerned.

## Licensed Premises

Sanitary accommodation in several licensed premises in the district leaves much to be desired. In one instance pail closets only are available and water is provided from a private source of an inadequate capacity to serve modern sanitary fittings. In others, sanitary accommodation is inadequate but plans have now been approved for the necessary additions in two cases.

The main problem lies in the fact that the premises concerned were built as village inns and no account has been taken of the tremendous increase in trade arising from the growth of ownership of motor vehicles, conducted coach tours and, latterly, the construction of the M6 motorway which now channels traffic over 100 miles from the Midlands to the beauty spots of Lunesdale and surrounding areas.

In all premises where accommodation is below standard the breweries concerned are now actively co-operating in the provision of the necessary amenities.

**TABLE 11**  
**Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963**

	No. of Registered Premises	No. receiving a General Inspection	No. of Exceptions
Offices ... ... ... ...	7	3	—
Retail Shops ... ... ...	21	18	—
Wholesale Premises ... ...	—	—	—
Catering Establishments ...	10	9	—
Fuel Storage Depots ...	1	—	—
	—	—	—
	39	30	—
	—	—	—

Number of Visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises : 53

The year 1965 saw the first full year of operation of the new Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

Designed to improve working conditions of employees in offices, shops and other sundry premises, it gives the local authority wide powers to ensure the provision of adequate lighting, heating, ventilation, sanitary accommodation, drinking water and first aid equipment. Prevention of accidents is also covered by detailed legislation requiring such things as guards to machinery, staircases, floor openings, etc.

There are 39 registered premises in the Lunesdale Rural Area and of these 30 were inspected during the year. The majority of establishments were fully in compliance with the requirements of the Act, with minor exceptions such as the lack of a thermometer or not displaying an abstract of the Act.

Several premises were, however, found to be deficient in more serious requirements especially that of heating. The occupier's attention was drawn to defects in all cases and to date no legal action has been necessary to ensure compliance with the Act.

**TABLE 12**  
**FACTORIES ACT, 1961**

**Part 1 of the Act**

1. *Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).*

Premises	No. on Register	Inspec- tions	No. of Written Notices	Occu- piers prose- cuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	13	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... ... ...	29	5	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... ...	—	—	—	—
Total ... ... ... ...	42	8	—	—

2. *Cases in which Defects were found : Nil.*

**Part VIII of the Act—Outwork.**

There are no registered outworkers in the district.

**TABLE 13**  
**RODENT CONTROL**

Rodent control is carried out on a part-time basis by the foreman in control of the refuse collection services.

Contract services to farms and business premises are available at modest cost but despite this factor only 53 premises in the district take advantage of this service.

Eradication of rats and mice from private households is carried out free of charge, and regular baiting of the Council's properties including sewage works and refuse tips is carried out.

Action relating to rodent control during the year ended 31st December, 1965 :—

	Non-Agricultural Dwelling Houses	Other	Agri- cultural
(1) No. of properties ... ... ...	2866	66	442
(2) No. of properties inspected ...	95	53	151
(3) No. of properties found to be infested by :—			
Rats : major ... ... ...	—	—	—
minor ... ... ...	38	11	108
Mice : major ... ... ...	—	—	—
minor ... ... ...	5	1	—
No. of infested properties ... ...	38	11	151

Treatment of the Council's sewers was carried out during the year in May and October.

## CARAVANS

There are 33 registered caravan sites in the district containing a total of 239 caravans at the peak holiday periods of mid-summer. Of this total of 239 caravans some 43 are on residential sites and occupied during the whole year.

The main sites in the district are as follows :—

Scarthwaite, Crook o'Lune...	...75	Seasonal
Wegber Quarry, Capernwray	...45	Seasonal, not yet fully operational
Intack Farm, Nether Kellet	...36	Seasonal
Greyhound Hotel Site, Halton	...19	Residential

The remaining 64 caravans are situated on small sites with up to 5 caravans each and numerous other sites, with individual caravans.

On all sites of over 5 caravans conditions are specified in accordance with model standards, based on those issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. Smaller sites are required to conform with a lower standard, covering water supply, sanitary accommodation and refuse disposal facilities.

One large licensed seasonal site was found not to be in compliance with the conditions laid down at the time of approval of the site. The owner thereof was, therefore, required to provide the necessary amenities as soon as practicable and these works were commenced during the latter part of the year.

In the main the sites within the district give few difficulties, and are, with one exception mentioned previously, in full compliance with the conditions specified in their licences.

Some itinerant camping in tents does take place from time to time, but there are no regular sites in use within the district.

## **SMOKE ABATEMENT**

The provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, confer powers on the local authority to prevent or minimise the pollution of the atmosphere from smoke emitted from domestic and industrial chimneys.

Industry in Lunesdale is concentrated in the main in the western end of the district, and observations have been made during the year on emissions from smoke stacks serving the main industrial premises. No contraventions of the regulations were noted but several routine visits were made to boiler plant as a precautionary measure.

No smoke control orders have been made or considered by the Council, and indeed with the exception of the parishes of Caton and Halton, are not necessary in an area where the population is spread as thinly as 0.12 to the acre. It might well be that with the continued growth of Caton and Halton some form of smoke control will be necessary in the future.

## **SWIMMING BATHS**

There are no public swimming baths in the area, but several private pools do exist at Leck, Tunstall and Gressingham. The pool at Leck is used on occasions by school-children from a nearby village and is, therefore, sampled to ensure a satisfactory standard.

## **HAIRDRESSING ESTABLISHMENTS**

There are no byelaws governing the standards of hygiene of hairdressing establishments in the area, although powers are contained in the Public Health Act, 1961, to enable the Council to make them.

Most establishments are, however, visited regularly for inspection under the Shops Act, 1950, or the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, and on all occasions have been found to be satisfactory.

## **OFFENSIVE TRADES**

There are no offensive trades carried on in the district.

## **COMMON LODGING-HOUSES**

There are none in the district.

## CANAL BOATS

There are no canal boats passing through the district as defined by the Public Health Act, 1936. Pleasure craft, however, do use the canal that passes through the parishes of Borwick and Over Kellet but these are exempt from any legislation. In the event of any of this type of craft being moored on a permanent basis they would then come under the scope of the Planning and Public Health Acts.

## NOISE ABATEMENT ACT

Action can now be taken against excessive noise either by the local authority or by a group of at least three citizens affected by the noise.

Only one complaint was received during the year and this was eventually remedied by informal action.

## AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956

This Act enables local authorities to require the provision of suitable and sufficient sanitary accommodation for employees on farms, etc.

Inspections under this legislation are made when premises are visited for such matters as milk sampling and routine checks on water supply, etc.

## SCHOOLS

There are 15 schools in the district and most of these were visited during the year. Seven establishments are connected to the main sewer and seven to private works, the remaining one being without proper drainage facilities.

New toilet facilities were provided at Whittington School during the year, these being water closets in lieu of existing pails. The one remaining school without proper toilet facilities—Tatham—is to be closed in the near future.

Fourteen schools are provided with mains water, and one at Quernmore is served with a private supply. In the case of the Quernmore school adequate treatment by modern plant is provided and on all occasions when sampled the water was bacteriologically satisfactory.







JOHN B. BARBER & SON  
NEW STREET, LANCASTER